

BISBEE-FINLEY.

WHY THE FORMER SHOULD BE SEATED

The Contested Case from the Third District of Florida, Which Will be Brought to the Attention of the House To-Day—History of the Case.

The Blisbee Finley contest, which will be taken up to-day, comes from the second district of Florida and is the fourth contest in succession from that district. J. T. Walls, Republican, was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. Finley, the present sitting member, contested his seat, and the Democratic committee and House counted him in to-day.

was elected. Finley contested his seat, and the matter was again counted in by a purely arbitrary decision of the Committee on Elections and the House, which they did not venture to make in eight days before the close of the Forty-fifth Congress. In 1878 Bisbee was again elected, counted in by canvassing boards, but afterward declared elected by the State Board of canvassers, under the mandate of the supreme court of the State.

of election to Blaise, who contested the seat of his opponent Hull, and was elected forty-one days before the close of the Forty-sixth Congress, on a unanimous report from the Committee on Elections and without a division in the House. From this brief history of the district it is apparent that it is a Republican district and has never been represented by a Democrat, except through the partisan action of a Democratic committee and its

AT THAT ELECTION BISHOP and Finley were again opponents. The returns show that in eight counties, where the election was held in the main honest and fair, Colonel Bishop had a net gain over Finley at the election of 1890 of 2,000 votes, comparing this election with that of 1876. While in seven other counties, where Bishop

The and fraudulent returns of nearly 1,400 vote Finley was counted in by 1,352 majority. To minority of the Committee on Elections had an report that there is evidence by which Finley's apparent majority may be reduced to 316, one the minority finding absolutely that his majority is 316. In this finding the most glaring fraud one poll is not corrected, but the votes are counted as returned.

The evidence shows, in a large Republican poll, 1878 the vote was 66, Democratic and 250 Republican. In 1880 the total vote returned for Presidential electors is 320, the exact number cast in 1878, of which the returns give 172 votes for the Democratic electors, and 148 for the Republican electors, while the total vote returned for Representatives in Congress is but 241, of which 122 returned for Pinley, and 60 for Blisbee. The electors officers disregarded mandatory provisions of

COLONEL BISHKE HAS PROVEN
by the testimony of the voters called and sworn
person, examined and cross-examined, that
290 voters were actually cast for him at the
polls instead of 60 returned. The 290 voters were
members of Branch No. 10 of the

bill kept by a Democrat. They received information from a leading Republican, and testify that Finley voted a Republican ballot and for congressional immunity at this poll is clearly established. The committee report in favor of rejecting the certificate of counting no votes for either candidate is supported as are established by evidence obtained upon such the return. They therefore give House 22-10 to reject this poll and name to Finley, he never had a right to get this to prove any. This result makes a difference

LEAVES A MAJORITY FOR HISSE

Of 47 votes without going into any other part of the case, the court said that it was satisfied by the evidence that Hiss is a majority of 44, and that he is elected with- out rejecting all returns at all, his election being made out by correcting the false returns, conceding to Finley several hundred votes which he has not proven. The minority conceding that there is evidence

FAIR AND JUDICIOUS IN ITS CHARACTER.

and this rule been applied in the case the contestant would have been afforded a much larger opportunity than it has in favor of contestant. The refusal of the minority to correct the fraud at the Arredondo poll, which is said to be the most clearly proven case of election frauds to be found in the reported cases, sufficiently attest the partisan character of their views, and the difficult task they had to perform. The House should, and I trust will, promptly adopt the report of the committee.

GOVERNMENT CHIPS

From the Capitol and the Various Department.

Secretary Folger is expected back to-night, Messrs. Tresselt and Hlaine are expected to reach New York city to-day.

Frank B. Bliss has been appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia.

The Court of Claims has cleared up all the confusion on the docket for this term, and adjourned until November 27 next.

It is estimated that the decrease of the public debt for May is about \$10,000,000, being less than usual, on account of heavy pension payments made during the month.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has decided to report favorably Mr. Belford's bill which

The Senate, in executive session, on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Samuel M. Jackson to be collector of Internal revenue for the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, vice John M. Sullivan, removed, and the following postmaster: George K. Whitner, at Reading, Pa., and William J. Bruton, at Bainbridge, Ga.

The certificates of deposit for May last show increase in receipts from internal revenue, as compared with the same month of last year, \$1,000,000. The total receipts for the cler-

The nomination of Mr. D. A. Stewart for collector of the fourth Missouri district has been placed on the calendar by the Finance Committee, and it is expected that it will be taken up and disposed of at an early day. Mr. Stewart has the highest receipts for the eleven months of \$10,222,600. The receipts for May were \$10,347,275.08, being more than was collected in any one month since the bulk of the war taxes were abolished.

As he was formerly a deputy in this District, record and antecedents are well known to the bureau. There is no doubt of his confirmation.

Colonel Amos Webster will assume duty to-day as chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Since his appointment, Colonel Webster has taken pains to thoroughly familiarize himself with the duties of the chief clerk's office, and to this end has

between each of them and his own office. Colonel Webster brings to the chief clerk's office a rare executive ability, and a fund of experience that will insure a harmonious and accurate administration of that portion of the business of the Department falling under his jurisdiction. An accomplished and genial gentleman, he will prove a decided acquisition to the public service.

In the executive session Wednesday the non-

of a speech of some length by Senator Mitchell. He opposed the confirmation on the grounds that it would involve a violation of civil-service principles by removing a faithful officer, whose retention was urged by 8,000 representative citizens of the district and by all three of the members of Congress from the collection district. He further said that in his opinion and in their opinion nomination had been made merely for party

had held the office for twelve years; that his term had expired; that the President had a perfect right to exercise this constitutional prerogative of making a new appointment, and that nomination was in all respects a competent and suitable man. The confirmation then followed without a division.
